

SPHIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE TEMPER OF THE SOUTH.

From the N. Y. World.

We have before us some addresses from Southern conservative State executive committees which will be interesting to mention. Pointing to the robbery, disorder, and despotism which racked the State when fully exposed to the power of reconstruction, and the peace, economy, and reviving prosperity which have followed in the train of the conservative victory in 1869, the Virginia address advises that there be no change in the political organization which accomplished that desirable change, and that, without reference to any of the distracting issues of Federal politics, the people of Virginia support a purely State policy, tending to the conservation of the power of the State in conservative hands. The Alabama address even more pointedly eschews national politics by not even vouchsafing so much as a word to those issues, and simply invites all opposed to the present corrupt and inefficient State government to unite on a basis of economy, honesty, and good order for its overthrow.

The Louisiana address declares that the State debt has, under Radical hands, increased from twelve to eighteen millions of dollars; that the taxes have been raised to 53 per cent., touching the limits of confiscation; that the most arbitrary and despotic laws have been created, and unheard of special privileges granted to individuals; and that to avert the entire financial and political ruin of the State it is necessary that the management of its affairs should be wrested from the characterless interlopers now in power and committed into the hands of true representatives of the people. Those gross robberies which have made the State bonds all but unsalable in the market, and loaded the taxable property of the State with unprecedented burdens, are referred to in Florida as rendering a change in the administration necessary to avert entire ruin; and in Texas an address even a more urgent necessity for the reformation of the reconstructed Government is made manifest. By a law just approved it is shown that the Governor is not only authorized to declare martial law in any county or counties in Texas at his mere will and pleasure, but is authorized to raise a large army in three corps: first, a State Guard of ten thousand cavalry; second, a battalion of mounted detectives; and third, a "reserve" of something like fifty thousand infantry; the two former bodies of troops to be immediately organized and kept on foot.

With this necessarily meagre review of some exceedingly interesting descriptions of the interior condition of the South, it is to be noted that, above and beyond all else, these addresses eschew Federal politics, refuse to discuss negro suffrage, have nothing to say about the fifteenth amendment, avoid free trade, protection, foreign policy, general finance, or taxes, and devote themselves resolutely, as the Virginia address puts it, to "a State policy free from outside influence or intervention. Deliver us from the body of this death, the reconstructed State governments, cease the meddling of Federal spirit, and bring this the documents do not go. Just as the North Carolina conservatives put forth no declaration of principles, erected no party tests, assumed no distinctive organization, but simply went into the canvass and carried the election on the sole issue of putting the State in the hands of the people of the State, the conservatives of Alabama, Texas, Virginia, Louisiana, and Florida take it as a sufficient platform that taxation shall not be in such hands as make it organized robbery, or the State government be so constituted as to be by the necessity of its existence "a pending conspiracy against the public peace."

So exclusive an attention to State affairs, so utter a lack of interest in general politics, is sadly suggestive. It seems to say that the South is so horribly misgoverned that it has no thoughts from home; that its patriotism, like John Randolph's, does not extend beyond the State. Whose fault it is we know; and perhaps there is a retributive vengeance in the fact that this very exclusive devotion to State affairs, brought about by a long course of aggression on the hands of the radical party is about the best means that could be devised of wresting the control of the South from that organization. The South once lost, the negroes outvoted, or under conservative influence, and the radical party is irretrievably gone.

THE NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The National Labor Congress has just closed its annual session in Cincinnati. Delegates were received, committees appointed, speeches made, and resolutions submitted. It is the same old routine year after year. Last year we had a similar exhibition. Then the eight-hour law and the necessity of having a separate political party were the principal subjects of discussion. Now it is Chinese labor and political reform, but particularly the latter. It is remarkable, too, that the same orators and reformers play the principal parts year in and year out. We have the Trevellicks and the Troops, the Coffins and the Camerons, the Macs and the O's; and so they run. Theories, grandiloquent and profound, are presented to the delegates and endorsed unanimously, and resolutions not what question is taken up by this annual Labor Congress, the fact of its being taken up at all is sufficient to show that it has some direct bearing on the labor question. The most difficult questions of finance are explained by a committee of men who perhaps never gave the subject an hour's close study in their lives. In very fact there is no question in which the Government of the country is concerned but what the National Labor Union believes to be its mission to interest itself about. There is no denying the fact that the good government of the country is a matter in which every citizen is concerned; but that it is the special province of the leaders of trades unions to attempt to take the matter in their own hands, it is ridiculous to think of for a moment. But might it not be well just now to inquire for what purpose were the representatives of the carpenters, the tailors, the bakers, the blacksmiths, the stone-masons, the laborers, and all the other tradesmen of this country, sent to attend the sessions of the National Labor Union? Was it as workmen or as politicians the trades unionists delegates to this annual gathering? It would be well to have a direct understanding on this point. We know very well that from most, we might say all, of the trades unions of the country, political questions are excluded during the meetings of those bodies. Political distinctions are not known within the pale of these organizations, and if their success can be set down to any

particular cause it is to this more than to any other. If, then, trades unionists do not permit the discussion of political subjects within their organizations, how is it that these bodies, when represented by delegates in a convention, lose sight of the principle which the subordinate unions ever hold in view? Let us glance at some of the subjects which were brought before the Labor Congress, such questions as these:—Finance, standing armies, pensions, Indian affairs, the shelter of foreign vessels under the American flag, military service, and the abolition of military schools. These are the subjects of some of the resolutions offered during the late session of the Labor Congress. Now it is all very well for the delegates of the workingmen to understand all about these things, and it is hard to expect them to conceal their light under a bushel, but the trades unions which send these delegates to the Labor Congress have a right to expect something different. They might with justice expect that their representatives should go to work in a practical manner and take into consideration matters having a more direct bearing on the labor question. Pursuing the course now adopted, the leaders of the labor movement stand very much in danger of bringing themselves into contempt. It is impossible that they can accomplish all reforms at once, for pity sake let them leave something for the next generation to puzzle itself over.

REPUBLICANS AND THE PARTY.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

We do not think it is assuming too much when we say that probably no party has ever been governed so much by its principles and so little by selfishness as the party that has ruled the country during the past decade. We do not deny that there have been Republicans who have loved its patronage more than its faith; neither do we deny that there are, and have been, Republicans true in the main in principle, but fickle and spasmodic in their action. It is, perhaps, to these two classes that we owe many of the recent efforts to sap and mine the party. Some who have had an inadequate idea of its purposes and duties think it has accomplished its mission, and, eager for change, and thirsting to be leaders in new movements, make haste to pull down the pillars of the temple to clear the way for their new creed. The principles of the Republican party have become history. The platforms of parties are not always a true test of them. When a great faith is in the soul it shows itself, as opportunity offers, in works, and the Republican party has to offer the country a republic preserved, slavery abolished, the republic reconstructed in peace, great highways of commerce built across the country, a homestead law, and many other measures of justice and progress.

Nor have the commercial interests of the country much actual reason to complain. A new currency has been created which has had but a slight effect on the disadvantages of a credit struck by a great war, but which has, even under these adverse circumstances, offered the country what it never had before, a uniform currency. When the public credit has risen to par, so will the currency based on it rise. We have no longer a wretched system of local and State banks, whose notes, when taken at all at the other end of the country from that which issued them, were taken at a tremendous discount. Money was scarce, and public and private enterprises were incapable of the great efforts they now exhibit. The recent great development of many portions of the country was simply impossible under the old system.

At the close of a wasting war, a tariff, which in no inconsiderable degree met the approval of the constituent elements of the party, raised for the Government a revenue unprecedentedly great, and afforded incidentally a moderate protection. No mode of meeting the public burdens was so free from objections, whether the question of economy or efficiency be considered. It is possible that some branches of manufacture might have profited by greater protection, and the North preparatory for the new tariff by their prosperity; but the ground chosen seemed to be the most suitable to meet the conflicting views of the different portions of the party. By the reduction of as much of the internal revenue system as those who were at the helm thought could at this time be safely spared without injuring the national credit, the party gave an implied assurance to the country that as fast as practicable its entire machinery would be abolished.

Is there, then, any party in the country prepared for free trade, the abolition of the tariff, and the abolition of all the public burdens on direct taxation? We do not believe it. Neither do we believe that any very large element in the Republican party has made up its mind to any such purpose. What then? Are the efforts to divide and break the party in power on this issue merely efforts of the enemy to sow discord on a point on which there is known to be some difference of opinion? We will neither be so harsh or unkind as to charge any persons or organs of the party with such a motive. We do not think the most determined of them has matured a system of opinion on the subject, much less that this was done in a maliceful spirit. At the same time we believe that there has been an unwise recklessness, and that indiscreet friends have attempted to sow within the party the seeds of mischief.

It has been doubted by the enemies of republican governments whether parties could be made the custodian of a governmental policy. The government is really a creature or exponent of the party which placed it in power; and in all governments there must be a careful and wise balancing of conflicting opinions. Are parties capable of making these judgments and sacrifices? If we think they are. We think so far the Republican party has done it, and done it wisely. Nay, we fear the chief reason for picking bones of contention is the erroneous idea that the party has closed its work. Yet there is no party to-day which has a task so important or principles so coherent. But half of the mighty work of organizing the republic on a basis of freedom is done. Can its completion be safely left to the enemies of the system? The flippant enemies of the Republican party talk mysteriously of finance, but they are neither explicit in their own views nor intelligible in their criticism of ours. If we wish to fund our debt at a lower rate of interest, the most sensible course is to prove that we are able and willing to pay our debts. That is just what Grant and the Republican Congress are doing.

A PERIOD OF TRANSITION.

From the N. Y. Times.

Southern papers which call themselves conservative are engaged in what must prove a useless discussion as to the organization and name of the national party hereafter to be arrayed in opposition to the Republicans. They assert that the Democratic party, in the shape we at present find it, possesses far more elements of weakness than of strength, especially at the South, and that it is bad policy for them to enter into their new po-

litical career under such disadvantages. A very large proportion of the Southern people, it is asserted, were so strongly opposed to the Democratic party previous to the Revolution that they cannot now be induced to join it, or to openly act with it. We can readily understand the feeling which would cause an ardent Whig of former days to recoil from the Democratic organization, even after so long an interval, especially when we recall the fact that in most of its essential features, the party creed remains essentially the same.

Another objection, strongly urged, is that by its record, previous to and during the war, the Democratic party made itself permanently odious to the loyal whites of the South, very many of whom still hold it largely responsible for the disastrous results which have followed. They argue with much force that but for the sympathy and anticipated co-operation of the Democrats of the North, the Southern leaders never could have led the people into actual rebellion. They were assured by prominent Democrats that there would be no actual resistance to secession, but that after a few months of excited negotiations the South would be permitted to "go in peace." So widely was this delusion spread among the Southern masses, that the secession leaders were able to overcome the appeals and influence of the loyal whites. It is now asserted that those men will not ally themselves with a party which has injured them so deeply.

But chief among all the objections which are urged against the Democratic party at the South, is that it cannot hope to get the vote of the freedmen. Southern politicians know that class too well to indulge in any hope of leading the negro into the Democratic ranks. It is widely known that the freedmen of the South negroes avoid Democrats almost upon instinct. They know the party to have been the most implacable enemy of every expedient tending to ameliorate the condition of their race; and that it steadily opposed emancipation, and as steadily resisted the work of reconstruction. It is folly, therefore, these Southern conservatives assert, to expect that the present generation of blacks will act with a party at whose hands they have suffered so much as the Democracy.

The three classes we have mentioned, in addition to the present, the Republican party, form a majority in almost every Southern State, and would be sure to control the elections under ordinary circumstances. The recent usurpations in North Carolina have caused an exceptional election, and similar circumstances will probably effect a similar result in Georgia, and perhaps in some of the other States. Very soon, however, the Southern people will discover that the aggressive policy which so exasperated them was not really Republican, but was forced upon us by a radical wing of the party, which thought more about gratifying a sectional prejudice than of settling a national Republic policy in the future. When they discover that fact, the people of the South will probably take up their political position regardless of extreme counsels on either side. Old prejudices will gradually die away, and new party lines will be established at the South.

We do not believe, however, that the existing parties will be essentially changed, either in organization or name, for many years to come. The so-called "conservative" party, which has recently been so cautiously organized at the South, will prove but a temporary affair. It has already served its purpose, and when it has expired, the party will be organized, it will be silently merged into the Democratic party, and never again heard of. Meanwhile, the Republican party will doubtless lose some strength at the polls by its means; but only during the approaching elections; afterwards it is pretty certain that it will emerge upon a broader platform, and with a truly national policy, will continue to guide the policy of the country for years to come.

Democracy is distrusted and repudiated at the South because of its record. At the same time, the policy of the North is repudiated for the same reason. It is striking to cast off the accumulated odium of a decade, and to conform to the political necessities which its shrewdest thinkers now see are inexorably crowding upon it. The party may or may not be brought to accept the new policy, but we have not so poor an opinion of the American people as to suppose that a device so obviously insincere will beguile them into oblivion of the past, or into confidence concerning the future.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE HAMILTON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE UNITED STATES BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five million dollars.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH. It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! Is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.

A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor, 22 1/2 COR. NINTH AND FILBERT STS., PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE CHESTNUT HILL SAVINGS AND LOAN BANKING COMPANY, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. E. THOMAS, formerly of the Golden Dental House, located in the building at 10th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application will be made at the next meeting of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank, in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled THE JEFFERSON BANK, to be located at Philadelphia, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with the right to increase the same to five hundred thousand dollars.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY. The undersigned, being a trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company, will sell at public auction, at the office of the company, in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock, noon, the following property of the said company, comprising about thirty-eight hundred and twenty acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, three charcoal blast furnaces, in use and one (1) disused, with numerous shops and buildings.

The assignees propose to sell at the same time and place—The property known as the Yoder farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 175 acres and 1/4 perches.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, in Derry township, Mifflin county, containing 107 acres and 23 perches.

A detailed description of all the above properties will be found in an advertisement in this paper of an intended sale of the same property by Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, trustees.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, subject to the payment of the mortgages now existing against the property.

The undersigned, on the 25th day of February, 1867, gave to Wistar Morris, James T. Young, and Enoch Lewis, in trust, to secure bonds of the company, payable on February 1, 1867, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, the sum of \$200,000, and on the 1st day of August and February.

The principal of which debt is \$200,000, and on three hundred and thirty days of the month of February, 1869.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, and is secured by bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1868, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June and December; on this there is due for principal \$300,000, with interest from December 1, 1868.

The other mortgage is dated December 1, 1868, and is secured by bonds of the company, payable on the 1st day of December, 1868, with interest thereon at 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of June and December; on this there is due for principal \$300,000, with interest from December 1, 1868.

Also, an assortment of dry goods, boots and shoes, groceries, provisions and drugs, suitable for a manufacturing establishment, at the Forge Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, and in store at Greenwood Furnaces, Huntingdon county.

The whole of the above described personal property, together with the real estate, will be sold at public sale, in the judgment of the assignees, is not offered, they will be withdrawn and sold in separate parcels, as may be deemed proper.

TERMS OF SALE. The purchasers of the real estate will be required to pay at the time of the sale One Thousand (\$1000) Dollars, in full of the amount to which they are liable, in 30 days, and they will be required to prepare and stamp the deed to be signed by the assignees.

The purchasers of the personal property will be required to pay at the time of signing the memorandum, when the property is struck down, \$1000, and within thirty days the balance of the purchase money, reserving, however, that will be the probable amount of the dividend to which the purchasers, as creditors, will be entitled, less 10 per cent., and on their giving approved security, to pay in full on reasonable notice, from time to time, any part or parts of such residue as may be acquired by the assignees in their judgment, and the purchasers hereby assent to pay, in addition to the amount of their bid, the debt due from wood lease, for the wood cut and bought by them, amounting to about \$3000.

WATSON'S JEWELRY, ETC. TOWER CLOCKS. G. W. RUSSELL, No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remond's and Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.

Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 25

WILLIAM B. WARNER & CO., Wholesale Dealers in Watches and Jewelry, 221 Second Street, and late of No. 32 S. THIRD ST.

SUMMER RESORTS. CAPE MAY. CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J., Opens June 1. Closes October 1.

Mark and Simon Hassler's Orchestra, and full Military Band, of 120 pieces.

Terms: \$3-50 per day June and September. \$4-00 per day July and August.

The new wing is now completed. Applications for Rooms, address 415 6th J. F. OAKE, Proprietor.

ATLANTIC CITY. UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS NOW OPEN. Reduction of Twenty Per Cent. in the Price of Board.

Messrs under the direction of Professor M. F. Allen. Terms: \$2 per week. Persons desiring to engage rooms will address BROWN & WOELPPER, Proprietors, No. 27 RICHMOND STREET, Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

NOTICE.

By virtue and in execution of the powers contained in a Mortgage executed by THE CENTRAL PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY of the city of Philadelphia, bearing date the eighteenth day of April, 1868, and recorded in the office for recording deeds and mortgages for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Mortgage Book A. V. H., No. 24, page 465, etc., the undersigned Trustees named in said mortgage

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1870, at 10 o'clock M., the property described in and conveyed by the said mortgage, to wit:—

No. 1. All those two contiguous lots of pieces of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Broad street, in the city of Philadelphia, one of them beginning at the distance of nineteen feet seven inches and five-eighths southward from the southeast corner of the said Broad and Coates streets; thence extending eastward at right angles with said Broad street eighty-eight feet one inch and a half to ground now or late of Samuel Miller; thence southward along said ground, and at right angles with said Coates street, seventy-two feet to the northeast corner of an alley, two feet six inches in width, leading southward into Penn street; thence westward crossing said alley and along the lot of ground hereinafter described and at right angles with said Broad street, seventy-nine feet to the east side of the said Broad street, and thence northward along the east line of said Broad street seventy-two feet to the place of beginning. Subject to a Ground Rent of \$20, Silver money.

No. 2. The other of them situate at the northeast corner of the said Broad street and Penn street, containing in front or breadth on the said Broad street eighty-eight feet, and in length or depth eastward along the north line of said Penn street seventy-four feet and two inches, and on the line of said lot parallel with said Penn street seventy-six feet five inches and three-fourths of an inch to said two feet six inches wide alley. Subject to ground rent of \$75, silver money.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the S. E. corner of Coates street and Broad street, thence extending southward along the said Broad street nineteen feet seven inches and five eighths of an inch; thence eastward eighty feet one inch and one-half of an inch; thence northward, at right angles with said Coates street, nine feet to the south side of Coates street, and thence westward along the south side of said Coates street ninety feet to the place of beginning.

No. 4. Four Steam Dummies Cars, twenty feet long by nine feet two inches wide, with all the necessary steam machinery, seven-inch cylinder, with ten-inch stroke of piston, with heating pipes, &c. Each will seat thirty passengers, and has power sufficient to draw two extra cars.

NOTE.—These cars are now in the custody of Messrs. Grice & Long, at Trenton, New Jersey, where they can be seen, and also all the cars of every kind (not included in No. 4), machinery, tools, implements, and materials connected with the operation, operating and conducting of said road, plank road, and railway; and all the personal property of every kind and description belonging to the said company.

Together with all the streets, ways, alleys, passages, waters, water-courses, cisterns, franchises, rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances whatsoever, unto any of the above-mentioned premises and estates belonging and appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues, and profits thereof, and all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim, and demand of every nature and kind whatsoever of the said Company, as well as law as in equity of, in, and to the same and every part thereof.

TERMS OF SALE. The properties will be sold in parcels as numbered. On each bid there shall be paid at the time the property is struck off Fifty Dollars, unless the price is less than that sum, when the whole sum bid shall be paid.

W. L. SCHAFER, W. W. LONGSTRETH, Trustees.

LUMBER. 1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870 SPRUCE JOIST. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. 1870 SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. 1870 RED CEDAR.

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. 1870 CAROLINA FLOORING. 1870 TENN. FLOORING. 1870 DELAWARE FLOORING. 1870 ASH FLOORING. 1870 WALNUT FLOORING. 1870 WALNUT FLOORING. 1870 WALNUT FLOORING.

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. 1870 WALNUT BOARDS. 1870 WALNUT PLANK. 1870 UNDERPAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 UNDERPAKERS' LUMBER. 1870 RED CEDAR. 1870 WALNUT AND PINE.

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. 1870 SEASONED CHERRY. 1870 WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. 1870 HICKORY.

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR FOR PATTERNS. 1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1870 CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. 1870 NORWAY SCANTLING.

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. 1870 CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870 MAULE. 1870 No. 2200 SOUTH STREET.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—COMMON BOARDS.—COMMON SIDING BOARDS.—WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.—YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1/4 and 5/8 SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.—HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.—PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.

Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale at low cash prices. T. V. SMALL, 51 1/2 No. 112 RIDGE Avenue, north of Poplar St.

BUILDING MATERIALS. B. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters, WINDOW FRAMES, ETC.

W. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets. 418 12th PHILADELPHIA.

RIGHTS RESERVED. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE. J. WATSON & SON, Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFESTORE. No. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. A few doors above Chestnut st. Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Mortgagees and Trustees under the mortgage of the FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY, which bears date February 1, 1867, under and pursuant to a request and notice of creditors, given under the provisions of the said mortgage, for default of payment of interest.

Will sell at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, A. D. 1870, at 10 o'clock noon, by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.

All the lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of whatsoever kind and whatsoever situate and being of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, and all the buildings, machine shops, machinery, fixtures, forges, furnaces, grist mill, on rights, stationary engines, saw mills, railroads and cars of every kind belonging to the said Company granted in mortgage by the said Company to us by the said mortgage, viz:—

About thirty-nine thousand (\$39,000) acres of land in Mifflin and Huntingdon counties, Pennsylvania, on which there are erected extensive steel works, four (4) charcoal blast furnaces, and numerous shops and buildings, to wit:—

The property known as the Freedom Iron and Steel Works, in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, comprising two hundred and eighty-nine (89) acres of land.

One (1) charcoal blast furnace, Bessemer steel converting house, hammer shed, rail and plate mill, steam forge, tyre mill, water-power bloomery, cast-steel works, foundry and machine shops, old forge, smith shop, carpenter shop, store with warehouse attached, mansion house, offices, 64 dwelling houses, saw-mill, lime-kiln, stables and outbuildings, with stationary engines, machinery, and fixtures.

Also, the property known as the Greenwood Ore Bank, in Union township, Mifflin county, containing 91 acres of land, and 30 dwelling houses and stables.

Also, the property known as the Week's Saw Mill, in the same county, containing 2353 acres of land, with mill and all the machinery and appurtenances thereof, with two small tracts of land in Derry township, Mifflin county, each containing about one acre, more or less, respectively known as the Cunningham and Ryan lots, and two small tracts of land, containing about one acre and one-fourth of an acre, respectively, known as the Hostetter lot, and the Stroup House and lot, in Union township, Mifflin county.

Also, about 17,400 acres of unsected lands, in Mifflin county.

Also, the right to take ore on the Muthenbaugh farm, in Decatur township, Mifflin county, at a royalty of 25 cents per ton.

Together with about 907 acres of land, in Huntingdon county, known as the Greenwood Furnace tract, with two charcoal blast furnaces, known as the Greenwood Furnaces, with engines and fixtures, with mansion house, 72 stables, carpenter shop, blacksmith shop, 23 dwelling houses, office and store, one grist mill, with stable and buildings of every description, railroad and ore cars.

Also, the property known as the Moore Furnace, in Harris township, Huntingdon county, containing about 179 acres of land, with nine dwelling-houses, stables, carpenter shop, smith shop, store and office building.

Also, about 17,800 acres of land, in Huntingdon county (of which 637 acres are seated and partly improved). Together with all and singular the corporate rights, privileges, and franchises of the said Company.

The foregoing properties will be sold in one parcel or lot, in payment of the bonds of the said Freedom Iron and Steel Company, amounting to \$500,000, with interest from February 1, 1869, secured by a said mortgage to the trustees, under the terms of which this sale is made, the said mortgage being a first mortgage on the said property. The terms of sale of the property above described will be as follows:—

\$5000 in cash, to be paid when the property is struck off. The balance to be paid in cash upon the execution of the deed to the purchaser.

The Trustees will also sell at the same time and place, and under the same request and notice of creditors, all the right, title, and interest of the Trustees, as mortgagees in trust, of, in, and to the following described properties, viz:—

The property known as the Yoder Farm, in Brown township, Mifflin county, containing 175 acres, 1/4 perches, composed of two tracts as follows:—

Beginning at stone in road, thence by land of John D. Barr, north 63 degrees east, 109 5/10 perches to stone; thence by land of Joseph B. Zook, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 302 3/10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 46 degrees west, 108 1/10 perches to stone; thence south 44 1/2 degrees east, 190 6/10 perches, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and twenty-five acres and twelve perches net measure.

Also all that certain tract of land adjoining above, beginning at stone in road, thence up said road, north 44 1/2 degrees west, 67 5/10 perches, to stone; thence by land of John Hooley, south 45 degrees west, 75 1/10 perches to stone; thence by land of David L. Yost, south 67 degrees east, 82 1/10 perches, to stone in road; thence along said road by and of David Gideon Yoder, north 46 degrees east, 81 1/10 perches, to the place of beginning—containing thirty-three acres and one hundred and twelve perches, net measure.

The same being subject to mortgage given to secure bonds, amounting to \$11,735-34, upon \$3000 of which interest is due from April 1, 1869, and on balance of said bonds interest is due from April 1, 1868.

Also, the property known as the Williams farm, as follows:—

All that certain tract of land situate in Derry township, Mifflin county, Pa., bounded and described as follows:—

Beginning at a Chesnut, corner of lands of Philip Mast, thence by land of William Henry and Samuel McManamy, north 37 degrees west, 92 1/2 perches, to a hickory; thence by lands of Samuel McManamy, north 17 degrees west, 11 perches; thence by land of James M. Martin, south 75 degrees west